



The Shenandoah

*Captain James Iredell Waddell Chapter No. 32
Military Order of the Stars & Bars
Raleigh, North Carolina*

October/November/December 2013

Waddell Chapter Reorganizes

RALEIGH—The Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter held a reorganizational meeting September 26, 2013 at the Barbecue Lodge in Raleigh. The Chapter voted to begin meeting on a quarterly basis and began making plans to celebrate their 25th Anniversary as a chartered MOS&B Chapter.

Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration



RALEIGH—The 25th Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration has been scheduled for Saturday, January 18, 2014 beginning at 2:00 PM. The celebration will be held in the historic House Chambers of the NC State Capitol in Raleigh.

A 25th anniversary birthday cake will be served following the ceremony.

Next Meeting

**Thursday
November 21, 2013
6:30 PM**

**Barbecue Lodge
4600 Capitol Blvd.
Raleigh, NC
919-872-4755**

**Program:
Confederate General
Wade Hampton**

**Speaker:
Ronnie S. Roach
Chief of Staff
NC Society MOS&B**



Winner of the Captain John Morton Newsletter Recognition Award for the best MOS&B newsletter in the Confederation for 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002



The Shenandoah

Official publication
of the Captain James Iredell
Waddell Chapter No. 32,
Military Order of the
Stars and Bars,
Raleigh, North Carolina
since 1988



*Captain James Iredell Waddell
Confederate States Navy*

Chapter Commander
Frank B. Powell, III
9701 Fonville Road
Wake Forest, NC 27587
(919) 847-6132
fwpowell@bellsouth.net

Chapter Adjutant & Editor
Byron E. Brady
1332 Garden Crest Circle
Raleigh, NC 27609
(919) 622-0606
byronbrady@aol.com

Chaplain
David Lanier

The Shenandoah is printed on a
quarterly basis each year. Send all
news articles to the editor at the
above address.

Four Waddell Members Reactivate their Membership

The Waddell Chapter
would like to welcome back
**Christopher Gerry, Dave
Henderson, John Huss, and
Tom Smith** who have reactiv-
ated their MOS&B member-
ships.

Christopher resides in
Sanford.

Dave is a member of
the 47th Regiment NC Troops
SCV Camp where he serves as
Adjutant and resides in Wake
Forest.

John is also a member of
the 47th Regiment NC Troops
SCV Camp where he serves as
Color Sgt. and resides in Ra-
leigh.

Tom serves as Com-
mander of the NC Division
SCV, is a member of the Col.
Henry King Burgwyn, Jr. SCV
Camp, and resides in Raleigh.



Like Us on Facebook

Capt. James I. Waddell MOSB

Elections to be Held in November

The following mem-
bers have been selected by the
Chapter Nominating Commit-
tee for our November 21, 2013
elections:

Commander - Frank Powell
Lt. Cmdr - James Izzell
Adjutant - Byron Brady
Historian - George Pearson
Color Sgt. - John Huss
Chaplain - David Lanier

Nominations will also
be accepted from the floor pri-
or to elections.

Dues Notices Mailed

Your 2013 Capt. Wad-
dell Chapter Dues notices have
been mailed out. With these no-
tices, a self addressed envelope
was included. You may mail
these dues using this envelope
or bring them to the Novem-
ber 21st meeting. If you have
questions regarding your dues,
please contact Adjutant Byron
Brady.

If you have already paid
your dues, the Chapter thanks
you.

Confederate Battle Flags to be Rededicated in Raleigh November 9th

RALEIGH—The NC Division SCV will be hosting a Flag Rededication Ceremony at the NC Museum of History on November 9, 2013.

The Regimental Flags of the 24th, 34th, 38th, and 39th will be rededicated from funds supplied by the SCV to help restore these flags.

The ceremony begins at 2:00 PM at the Museum located at 5 East Edenton Street adjacent to the NC State Capitol in downtown Raleigh.

History of the 24th NC Regiment

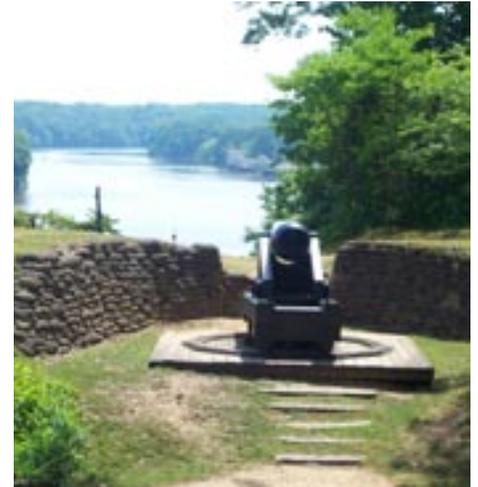
It had been a long week for the men of the 24th North Carolina Troops. On March 25, 1865 the regiment was involved in the Confederate attack at Fort Stedman. Gen. Robert E. Lee was trying to break the Petersburg Siege. While the attack was initially successful, Union reinforcements arrived and sealed the breach. On March 31st, the regiment helped push back Sheridan's cavalry. The next day, the Confederate force was at Five Forks on the extreme of the Confederate line. The Federals attacked, and drove the Confederates back. In the ensuing melee, the flag of the



The Confederate attack of Fort Stedman near Petersburg, VA occurred on March 25, 1865.

24th North Carolina was captured by Pvt. David Edwards of the 146th New York Infantry, possibly taken from the hands of Color Bearer James L. Cheaves. Cheaves was captured and sent to Johnson's Island in Ohio.

The flag that the 24th North Carolina Troops lost on the field of battle was a 3rd bunting Richmond Depot-issued flag. The flag measured 48" (hoist) by 50" (fly). It is unclear when this flag was issued to the 24th North Carolina, possibly at some point after the regiment had lost a flag during the battle of Weldon Railroad in August 1864. This flag was sent to the War Department in Washington, D. C., after its capture and given number 275. The flag was sent to North Carolina in 1905 in the general return of Confederate battle flags. The flag of the



The 24th NC Regiment was stationed at Drewy's Bluff south of Richmond for several days in June 1863

24th North Carolina Troops was conserved through funds provided by the North Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in 2010 and resides today at the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh.

**Flag Rededication
Ceremony
Saturday
November 9, 2013
2:00 PM
NC Museum of
History
Raleigh**

The history of the 24th NC Regiment courtesy of the NC Division SCV web page.

My MOS&B Confederate Ancestor

This is a continuing series featuring the Confederate Ancestors of our chapter members

Lt. Col. John William Pearson

Ancestor of Waddell Chapter Member George Pearson



**Lt. Col. John William Pearson
9th Florida Infantry CSA**

John William Pearson was born on January 19, 1808 at Cross Keys, Union County, South Carolina. Prior to the War Between the States, John was a merchant and very successful businessman and volunteer soldier for the State of Florida. He served in Hindley's Company during the 2nd Seminole Indian War.

John was a 56-year old resident of Orange Springs, FL when he enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Camp McCarthy, Putnam County, FL. At his own expense, he armed and equipped a company of 125 men known as the "Ocklawaha Rangers" which later elected him Captain. Capt. Pearson was later promoted to Lt. Colonel of the 9th Florida Infantry, Finegan's Brigade, Mahone's Division, A.P. Hill's Third Corps.

On February 20, 1864, John W. Pearson was in the Battle of Olustee which was the largest battle fought in Florida. In this battle the 6th Florida Battalion came in on the left flank of the enemy where the battalion charged the Union guns, overrunning and re-capturing five (5) pieces of artillery. Tradition within the family holds that two (2) of his artillery pieces known as "Tiger" and "Hornet" were re-captured which were previously seized by Union forces earlier in the war from the Confederates in action at Camp Finegan. The 6th Florida then succeeded in turning the guns back upon the enemy and contributed to the Confederate victory at Olustee.

He was listed as wounded on June 2, 1864 at Turkey Hill, sometimes called Turkey Ridge, VA. He was wounded again on June 10, 1864 at Cold Harbor, VA; and severely wounded August 21, 1864 in the Battle for the Weldon Railroad, north of Ream's Station, VA, just west of Globe Tavern. During the fiercely contested Battle for the Weldon Railroad, the 9th Florida reached within 100 yards of the Union breastworks where Lt. Col. Pearson was severely wounded by an artillery blast. His shattered sword is among the artifacts in the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, as well as the two stars from his coat indicating the rank of Lt. Colonel.

Lt. Col. Pearson died of his wounds on his way home in Augusta, Ga. on Sept. 30, 1864. His body was taken by his son Charles, to Savannah, Ga., where he was buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery in a plot belonging to the family's former cotton agent. His grave site, Lot 154, lies to the right of the cemetery's main entrance, and is marked by a white marble headstone which reads, "**Lieut Col. John William Pearson, 9 Fla Inf, CSA, Jan 19 1808 - Sep 30 1864.**" (See photo at left)



**Grave of
Lt. Col. John William Pearson,
Laurel Grove Cemetery,
Savannah, GA.**

Raleigh's Oakwood Cemetery Confederate Section

From the *History of the North Carolina Division United Daughters of the Confederacy*
Part one of a two-part series

When the Ladies Memorial Association of Wake County, NC first organized on May 23, 1866, one of their first objectives was to “consecrate some spot sacred to our heroic dead should be the dearest wish of every Southern heart”. (Original Minutes.)

A committee was appointed to investigate a suitable and accessible spot. Several sites were considered.

On June 13, 1866 the committee reported and made recommendations.

When Mr. Pescud and Mr. George Mordecai approached Mr. Henry Mordecai with a request for land for this purpose, (evidently they made some financial offer, details not given), Mr. Henry Mordecai replied, “Mr Pescud, the Ladies Memorial Association are welcome to as many acres of my land as they need for such a sacred purpose.”

A plan for laying off the grounds was submitted by Mr. Pescud and accepted, February 24, 1867. “The first Confederate Cemetery in the late Confederacy of which the writer has any knowledge was organized.” (From Mr. Pescud’s report in minutes of the Ladies Memorial

Association.)

The deed to Confederate part of “Soldiers Cemetery” was dated March 1867.

The tremendous task of moving 538 bodies of Confederate dead from sites in many areas of Wake County was necessarily preceded by clearing trees and stumps and otherwise putting the donated land in condition.

When the Federal army came to Raleigh and took possession of Pettigrew Hospital, later Soldier’s Home, our Confederate dead were peacefully sleeping in a beautiful lot nearby. The Federal officer in command selected this place for the interment of their own dead, sent word to the Mayor of the City “that bodies must be removed as they desired



Raleigh's National Cemetery where Confederate dead were originally buried during the war.

that spot for the burial of their own dead.”

Following this order came the threat that “if the Confederate soldiers buried there were not removed in two days, their bodies would be thrown in the road.”

It is needless to say, such a threat coming from such a source, stirred to activity every local citizen of the town and preparations were speeded up for their removal to the Soldiers Cemetery even through the grounds were not ready.

The work was done almost entirely by young men of the city of Raleigh who fought side by side with their fellow comrades. It was a “labor of love.”

They came with picks and wheel-barrow, determined never to cease until the body of the last Southern soldier was removed to a place of safety. They were assisted by the ever faithful women, who walking by their side, cheered and encouraged the men as they trudged the weary distance between the two cemeteries under a scorching summer sun.

The work of removing the Confederate dead from the spot where they were in danger of

being desecrated being accomplished, attention was turned to gathering them from far off battlefields. (Most of these soldiers were casualties of the Battle of Bentonville or died in hospitals set up in the City, Peace College, then Peace Institute and Christ Church, Pettigrew Hospital and private homes.)

In 1867, the 10th of May, the anniversary of the death of the immortal Stonewall Jackson, was chosen as the day to decorate graves. At this time, the City was under Marshall rule, and no public observance of the day was allowed. Indeed the threat was made that if the women went to the Cemetery in a procession "they would be fired upon without further warnings." So quietly and unobserved, these loyal and devoted women gathered in groups of not more than two or three at the different street corners, each one with their crosses and wreaths or bunches of garden flowers and went their way to the Cemetery closely followed and watched by a Federal officer to see that no procession was formed.

At this time there were no exercises of any kind, not even a prayer, and it demanded some courage and independence from those who under the dripping skies walked through ankle deep mud of the country road to fulfill this poor duty of our fallen heroes." (From History of the Ladies Memorial Association).



Confederate Monument erected in 1870 by the Ladies Memorial Association.

In January 1867 the Ladies Memorial Association discussed erecting a monument. On February 14, 1867 the North Carolina Legislature appropriated \$1500.00 for his purpose. Plans started, but it was not erected until 1870. Space does not permit details of plans, work and difficulties encountered.

The land had to be cleared of some trees and stumps and put in condition before the task of moving bodies from Rock Quarry Cemetery, now National Cemetery, where 447 Confederates were interred.

From six to seven hundred soldiers were buried elsewhere in Wake County. First to be moved were 312 North Carolina heroes. 538 in all were moved.

Others were: North Carolina, 46; Georgia, 44; Alabama, 8; Mississippi, 8; Virginia, 4; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 1; Louisi-

ana, 1; Arkansas, 1; Confederate Navy, 3; Unknown, 106.

Many were brought from nearby burial places, private burial places, farms, etc. They were marked with wooden boards with names, states, and in most cases their company and regiment for identification.

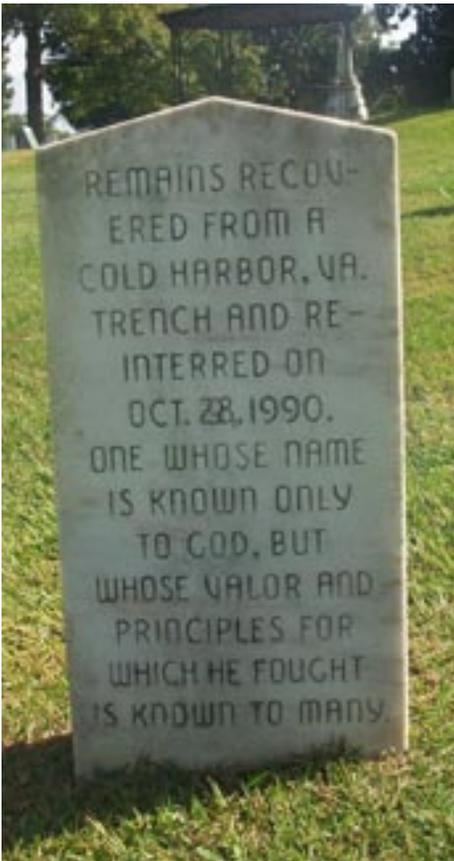
At the rate of one per month the veterans from Soldiers Home were transferred to our "City of the Dead."

Lying side by side with our North Carolina dead are Confederates from many Southern States as follows: Removed from Rock Quarry Cemetery, 353 named, 35 unnamed; removed from Arlington, 108; removed from Gettysburg, 124; removed from City Cemetery, 22; removed



Monument marking Confederates moved from the Gettysburg Battlefield to Oakwood Cemetery.

from near Henry Mordecai's, 14; removed from Wake Forest, 8; removed from Camp Mangum, 6; removed from Chapel Hill, 1; removed from Mrs. Prince's, 1; and Unknown from North Carolina, 561.



Marker denoting an unknown Confederate soldier recovered from Cold Harbor, VA in 1990.

All veterans who died at Soldiers Home are not buried at this cemetery. Records show many were sent back to their home county.

On December 17, 1918 a meeting was held at which time the decision was made that the Ladies Memorial Association be merged into the United Daughters of the Confederacy, this course following the course pursued in many other places.

All arrangements being completed the Ladies Memorial Association passed out of existence as an organization February 27, 1919 when it gave a deed

to the Confederate Cemetery it had so long and so lovingly and so faithfully cared for to the General Johnston Pettigrew Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy who pledged themselves to give this sacred spot the loving care these women who knew and loved these soldiers sleeping there had given it so many long years.

There were many notable monuments in this Cemetery, although space will not permit all of them, some should be noted.

The first monument erected was by the Ladies Memorial Association already mentioned in this article. The Pavillion or Speakers' Stand started in 1881. Money for this was raised by a Confederate Bazaar.

"The Memorial Gateway", erected by the Johnston Pettigrew Chapter unveiled May 10, 1910. This is the entrance of the Confederate Section.



Memorial Gateway

Mrs. A. W. Hoffman was appointed chairman of the Confederate Cemetery Committee in 1959 and has given untold hours of dedicated service to the maintenance of this revered spot.

The care of the Confederate Cemetery was transferred to the North Carolina Division in 1919. A committee of local UDC members is appointed by the Division President to care for it and all monies for maintenance is dispensed by the Division Treasurer. Below is a copy of official original transfer transaction:

"Confederate Section-Oakwood Cemetery, Oakwood Avenue, just east of Person Street, Raleigh, N.C.—This part designated 'Confederate Cemetery' was deeded to the Ladies Memorial Association of Wake County on June 30, 1919, and has been the responsibility of the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy since June 30, 1919". Deeded by the Raleigh Cemetery Association.

Thomas H. Briggs-President
J. P. Haywood-Secretary

Part two of this article will continue with the building of the House of Memory, the restoration of the Cemetery by the local Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Zebulon Vance Society; and the reactivation of the Annual Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony.

International Headquarters News

MOS&B Scholarships Candidates for 2014 Scholarship Awards

The Military Order of Stars and Bars has established a college scholarship program for genealogically proven: (1) descendants of Confederate Officers; (2) descendants of the Confederate Executive or Legislative branches of government; and (3) descendants of members of the Confederate States legislatures, judiciary, and executive branches of government. The MOS&B Scholarship Program annually awards the merit based scholarships to worthy individuals who meet eligibility requirements and have been judged on information submitted by the applicant.

It is time to start considering candidates for the 2014 awards. All Chapters and Societies are encouraged to submit applications of worthy individuals for these scholarships. In recent years there has been a noticeable increase in the number of applicants and virtually every Society in the Order has furnished a winner of a Scholarship. There are certainly many possible candidates among our active membership, active membership's children, grandchildren and friends.

The General Executive Council has determined that each Department scholarship awarded will be in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The number of scholarships awarded each year will be determined by the GEC.

Please carefully read all the necessary information on the MOS&B national website.

Five copies of all requested material should be packaged together and mailed to:

MOS&B Scholarship Committee
c/o Gary M. Loudermilk
2801 14th Street
Brownwood Texas 76801

Applications must be postmarked no later than March 1st to be eligible.

If you have questions, please contact Committee Chairman Gary M. Loudermilk at the above address or email: gmlhdl@harrisbb.com

2014 Military Order of the Stars & Bars National Convention



Charleston, South Carolina
July 10th-12th



Host Hotel
Hilton Doubletree Hotel
181 Church Street, Charleston, SC 29401
843-577-2644